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Practical Observations
IN
PHYSICK,
But especially of the
NATURE
OF
MINERAL WATERS
AND
Metallick Medicines.

By **JOHN QUINTON, M. D.**

The Second Edition.

*Verum oportet ut Auctoritates illorum
Medicorum qui etiam Homines fuerunt,
& non dii, & quamvis Doctissimi, in-
terdum tamen errare, & aliquid scri-
bere potuerunt quod Experientiae con-
trariatur Rationi & Experientiae post-
ponantur, Diemerbr.*

LONDON:
Printed, and Sold by J. Morphew, near
Stationers-Hall. 1711.

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PHYSICK

NATURE

OF

MINERAL WATERS



Verum oportet ut Autoritates illustres
Medicorum qui etiam Illorum fuerunt
Uxor illi & quoniam Doffini in
testam tamen erant & alijs for
pate potuerunt quod Experimentis con
firmatum Rector & Experimentis pos
suntur Describere

LONDON:
Printed, and sold by J. Moxley, near
St. Dunstons-Hall. 1711.

To the Right Honourable
CHARLES,
EARL OF
MANCHESTER,
VISCOUNT
MANDEVILLE,
BARON OF
KIMBOLTON,
AND
One of the Lords of Her MAJESTIES
most Honourable Privy-Council.

My LORD,

IT is some Years since I Pub-
lish'd a Treatise, in hopes
of contributing in some Mea-
sure, to recover the ancient
Practice of Physick. The Ho-

L E E i A 2 now

The Dedication.

nour and Happiness I have since enjoy'd of attending your LORDSHIP in your last Embassy to Venice, has afforded me many Opportunities of Improving the Experience I then had, by observing the Practice of many Eminent Foreign Physicians, in the several Courts to which Her Majesties Commands, and Service, directed your LORDSHIPS Travels: The result of this Advantage, and the sum of the Observations I have been able to make, since the time I publish'd that Treatise, is what I presume to present your LORDSHIP in this.

If

The Dedication.

If the following Discourse be not altogether so Polite, as might probably have proceeded from an abler Pen, yet the Truths which it asserts, I'll undertake to answer for, upon the force of which single Recommendation only, I am not without hopes it may be acceptable to your LORDSHIP.

I don't presume, my Lord, here to mention to your Self, or the World, your Eminent Services to your Country, or other valuable Qualifications; your LORDSHIP'S known Modesty makes it improper, and the Justice which is done you by the Impartial of all Sides, make it unnecessary. I

The Dedication.

I only take this Opportunity
to lay at your LORDSHIPS
Feet, a Work which has grown
under your LORDSHIPS Fa-
vour, and has some natural
right to your Protection; and
at the same time to pay this
publick Acknowledgment, of the
many Favours I have had the
Honour to receive from your
LORDSHIP, as well as to as-
sure you, I am with a profound
Respect, my Lord,

Your Lordships most

Obedient, Humble Servant,

J. Quinton.

ER-

[The page contains faint, illegible markings or bleed-through from the reverse side.]

The

ERRATA.

PAge 2. Line 22. add *Bagl. Prax.* 33. p. 3. l. 25. *Guliel. de Idear. Vit.* 92. (p. 9. l. 11. 240. p. 10. ult. l. morborum. p. 11. l. 21. fermentativus. p. 13. l. 13. *Guliel. de Sal. differ.* 53. p. 16. l. 6. add aliquâ materiâ. p. 20. l. 16. those. p. 26. l. 1. dele *N. refrigerantia.* l. 3. *Armoniaci.* l. 19. or for either. p. 29. l. 22. merguntur. p. 35. l. 11. expel. p. 44. l. 7. & *Puerperis.* p. 52. l. 12. *Peru.* p. 56. l. 18. membranis. p. 57. l. 8. *Illi.* l. 21. relaxati-
onem. ult. l. 146, 147. p. 59. l. 4. *Quercetani.* p. 61. l. 22. *Strumosi.* p. 70. l. 22. *Lindanus.* p. 76. l. 19. *Viridantia.*

The

The Introduction.

*Non querit Aeger Medicum
eloquentem, sed sanantem.
Res enim est potior Oratione;
Cic.*

I Don't pretend in this Treatise to give an exact Account of the Number of the Animalcula in Sperm, or to know the certain Weight of the Blood, or Sweat, and other Excrements in Humane Bodies; or discover the Nature of Diseases, with the Mathematicians, by Lines and Circles: This I shall leave to those, who have made Mathematicks and Anatomy their proper Study; and since these Qualifications are not sufficient to make a good Physician, I shall give you my own Opinion, founded on the Authority of Baglivi, Gulielmini, and
B other

*other experienc'd Physicians, Philosophers,
and Mathematicians.*

His de causis motus Cardilucius in præfatione suæ Praxeos, liberè aliquantulum invehitur, quod existiment sectionem fibrillarum esse summoperè necessariam ad historiam, curationemque morborum assequendam : Cum re verâ, ut ipse ait, post hos quinquaginta annos, sectionibus anatomicis impensos ; nec accuratior morborum historia, nec solidior eorundem curatio eluxerit. Sicuti, ex Cardilucio, Anatomici per sectiones rerum minutarum ; ita & Chymici per pauca experimenta furno educta ; conditores novorum systematum per paralogismos, & nova verborum inventa ; Mathematici per circulos & lineas de historiâ morborum, sive de medicinâ primi disseruerunt : Quod quidem an bonis avibus contigerit, doctorum hominum judicium esto.

Pag. 40. Ex hætenus dictis, deduci facilè poterit, Medicos valdè literatos, lectionique librorum ferè immorientes, raro felices in curandis hominibus evadere, imò nunquam de rebus practicis, judicare rectè posse, nisi praxi omninò se dederint, & in eâdem ferè consenserint. Lepidam hujus rei historiam narrat

rat Josephus Huartius Scrutatione Ingenii, Cap. 12. Quo tempore ait, apud nostrates Arabum medicina florebat, florebat pariter & celeberrimus in legendo, scribendo, argumentando, distinguendo, respondendo, & concludendo Medicus, iisque adeò in eloquentiâ effusus, ut qui eum audiendum conveniebant, non solum morbos sanare, sed mortuos ipsos ad vivorum consortium quasi revocare asserebant. Veruntamen cum ad Praxim descendebat, vix ullus ægrotantium, qui suæ curæ committebatur, effugere poterat, quin in præsens vitæ periculum conjiceretur, & inanem Professoris sapientiam morte propriâ expiaret.

Vid. *Bagliv. Prax. Med. Lib. pag. 33.*

Apud antiquos tres sanè fuerunt causarum inquirendarum præcipuè methodi; cadaverum videlicet sectiones; morborum solutiones, præsertim spontaneæ; & observationes circa decursus ægritudinum, permutationes, & proprietates; sed harum quælibet non sufficiens ad opus absolvendum.

Pag. 94. Doleo sanè quoties lego historias Sectionum hujusmodi, ex quibus commodi aliquid hauriri posset, si necessariis circumstantiis fuissent refertæ, quarum omissio speratam utilitatem, ad meram

curiositatem traducit, quæ sæpè sæpius raro aliquo, aut portentoso phænomeno expletur. Irascor verò, cùm falsas causas præhabitorum, aut morborum, aut Symptomatum, adductas video, non aliâ de ratione, nisi quia morbus præcessit; post mortem verò observatum est in sectione hoc vel illud præternaturale, &c.

Gulielmini de Idearum vitiis, &c. ad statuendam morborum Naturam. Pag. 92.

Pag. 84. Itaque juxta hanc limitationem, nihil aliud erit inquisitio naturæ alicujus morbi determinati, nisi causarum, à quibus apparentia symptomata, & læsiones dependent ad usque causam continentem, non ultrà.

That Mathematical Demonstration is only Conjecture, and not to be depended on, and chiefly an Amusement, I must confess, is taken from others Observation: For who ever begins to study Mathematicks, so late as I was oblig'd, will soon stop. This I am capable of Judging, that whatever is uncertain in its quantity, as the Fluids are, because always changing; and in its dimensions, as the Vessels are in a Humane Body, for Eating, Drinking, Secretion or Excretion is never exactly the same; No certain Judgment can be given.

Galen-

The Introduction.

§

Galen. Ars Medic. de causis salubribus & insalubribus, &c.

Si enim impatibile atque inalterabile esset corpus, semper optima constitutio perduraret, neque artis præsidio indigeret. Quoniam verò alteretur, corrumpatur, & vertatur, neque eundem servet prioris statûs tenorem, eâ ratione auxilium desiderat.

Cum humidum non suo, sed alieno termino contineatur, manifestum est, ut ejus quantitas cognoscatur, inveniendum esse vasis, quo continetur quantitas. *Tacquetus Cap. 19. Dimensio liquidorum.*

Bagliv. de fibrâ motrice, & de morbis solidorum. Pag. 201, 202.

Quæ quidem omnia, licet aliquo modo verisimilia esse videantur, adhuc tamen difficilis nodus restat solvendus: Quomodo Spiritus cum sanguine concurrento, minima ejus mutant, fermentando se, explodendo se, vel aliis mille modis ab auctoribus excogitatis afficiendo: quæ proportio motûs & resistentiæ sit inter liquidum nervorum, & sanguinem per canales suos currentem. De quibus quæsitum semper est à medicis magni nominis, minime tamen adhuc planè explicata videtur deliberatio. Horum & similibus explanatio difficilis redditur,

non solum quia nos latet, quomodo mens agat in spiritus, eosque ad motum per nervos dirigat ac determinet, verum etiam quod nemo adhuc quæsit, & examinavit, quænam sit proportio motus, & gravitatis inter se minimorum quodlibet liquidum corporis animati componentium; quæ proportio motus & gravitatis inter singula liquida per canales suos fluentia; quæ nisi rectè teneantur, quamplurimum phænomenon motus musculorum ardua, ne dicam, impossibilis, erit explanatio.

Ad motum enim musculorum rectè peragendum, duo necessaria videntur esse: Primum, determinata sanguinis quantitas in ejus fibris, ejusdem determinata velocitas; sicuti horologio excedens, vel deficiens appensum pondus horologii motum impedit & retardat: Ita deficiens vel abundans sanguinis quantitas, velocitasque in musculis illorum motus maximum erit impedimentum.

My Discourse offers chiefly, what I have faithfully observ'd from Practice; not but that I have carefully set down, what I found most material to confirm my Opinion in the best of Authors, in both our own Universities, Holland, Germany, and Italy; particularly of the Effects of Mineral Waters, and shall endeavour to prove that the

Of Nutriment.

the Stone in a Humane Body is not caused from any humour in the Body, but taken from without; which way may be seen in its proper place.

Of the Body, and its Nutriment.

isdem Nutrimur ex quibus constamus.

I Shall not trouble you with nice Distinctions of the parts of a Humane Body, but refer you to Authors that have writ at large on that Subject. I shall chiefly shew the Action of Solids, and Motion of Fluids; what may be supposed to be the Cause of Diseases, and how to be Cur'd.

Præterea vita ipsa in calido, incrementum autem in humido consistit, tum calidum in humido servatur eoque alitur.

Avicen. de Temper. Lib. 1. Pag. 22.

The Body is Glandulous, Soft, and Spongy, and most of the Parts often in Action, which is perform'd by the Power of

the Animal Spirits, the Fluids by Secretion are in a good Disposition when they offend not in quantity or quality.

Facultas igitur nutritrix est illa quæ nutrimentum mutat in similitudinem nutriti, ut per ipsum sarciat & reficiat id quod dissolutum est.

Avicenn. Prim. Lib. de facult. Natura.

Relaxation is caused by Humidity, and Restriction by Heat, either of these exceeding is a Disease, to supply a Defect in either by making an addition of Spirits, and Humours, so that one may not preponderate or overcome the other, seems to be the most ready way to Health; and this nourishment to be from Animals, and Vegetables is by all agreed on; and because some of our late Philosophers have given Minerals an extraordinary Character, that therefore we should neglect our former Method entirely, and in almost all Diseases, as well Acute, as Chronical, fly to Metals or Minerals, without any consideration, I can see no reason; and hope the following Arguments will excuse me.

Non solum in acutis, verum etiam in chronicis morbis remedia ex vegetabilium genere hic summo perè conferunt. Ita nuper Virum quadragesimo anno ætatis, hydrope pectoris cum ingenti pedum,

Of Nutriment.

9

dum, femorum, faciei, & manuum tumore, maxima spirandi difficultate, febre, vigiliis, &c. laborantem, adhibitis frustra innumeris e classe Mineralium remediis, per annum circiter, & a medicis Urbis desperatum, solâ decoctione nonnullarum plantarum, & peculiari præparatione oximelli, scillitici, educto per urinas copioso sero, mensis spatio perfectè sanavimus, &c. *Bagliv. de Bilis Naturâ. Pag. 40.*

Linden ex V. 117.

Partes Salinæ tenuiores vegetabilium facultatem habent incidendi, & aliquando quoque stimulandi ad expulsionem. Quod enim vim habet incidendi, habet & incitandi.

If the Body is composed as before, and to be nourished with something of the same Nature, then the safest and most successful Way is, to extract the Salts and Spirituous parts of that, which has in its self a Power to act, assisted by an outward Power, that the Force may be the greater, and though there be a greater Weight in Minerals and Metals, than in the former; yet wanting Spirit to act, makes 'em noxious, besides the danger of their poisonous Qualities.

Inter

Inter inanimatum & animal hoc interest, quod inanimatum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid.

Inanimatum etenim est omne illud quod pulsu agitur externo, quod autem est animatum, id pulsu ciatur interiore. *Cicer.*

Scire potestates herbarum usumque mendi.

Our Forefathers thought the Principal to prepare 'em for Practice, and it is now where chang'd in Europe so much as in England, though some parts of Germany and Holland the Climate may require it as much as ours, I look'd over the Files of the Apothecaries there, and find they esteem the Extracts of hot Herbs better than Metals, and by the variety of Plants in their Physick Gardens, they seem to have a veneration for Botany, and not instead of Exotick and Domestick Physick Plants to sow Turneps, and Carrots, as that at Chelsea had probably been, if a New Society of Apothecaries of better Judgment, had not lately undertook the care of it.

Cum de potionibus vegetabilium sermo sit, hic obiter notandum, remedia ex vegetabilibus parata cæteris omnibus in curatione morborum in Urbis incolis antecellere;

tecellere ; & præstare magis, quàm secreta Mineralia è Chymixæ furnis petita, &c. *Bagliv. de Bilis Naturâ. Pag. 239.*

Quod etiam sæpè se expertum testatur Vir doctissimus amicissimusque Joannes Baptista Triumphettus Botanicus, in Rom. Archyl. Professor, & Botanico-
rum Archilycæum nostrum gloriatur se habere hortum Medicum, cui par in totâ Europâ vix invenitur, nam supra sex plantarum millia in eo aluntur, & vegetant, quarum pars major exoticæ sunt ex Indiis, Africâ, Europâ, & Oriente ad nos magnâ cum impensâ delata. *Bagliv. de Bilis Naturâ. Pag 240.*

Vegetabilia, si non omnia, saltem quamplurima habent in se gummosam & viscidam substantiam, quæ in vegetabilibus, nutritioni inservientibus, est objectum in quod operatur stomachi liquor fermentatibus, &c. *Etmul. Cap. 2. de causis remotioribus morborum, &c. Thes. 2.*

Vires nostri corporis dependent, primario à Spiritibus tam vitalibus quàm animalibus, &c. restaurant omnia ea, quæ Spiritus copiosiores, & volatiliores reddere valent : qualia sunt omnia spirituosa ex vegetabilibus parata, & similia hinc aromata. *Etmul. Annot. Pract. ad institut. Medic. Physiolog. Cap 16. Thes. 6.*

Of Cold Mineral Waters.

AN Aqua habeat vim animantium corpora alendi. Galenus enim talem facultatem denegavit, is enim in Comment. tertio supr. Hippoc. Lib. de victus ratione in morbis acutis, sic differuit, quod autem aqua non alat, antea est dictum, ut neque facultatem vitalem roborare possit. Vid. plura apud Joann. Con. de Aquâ, 213.

He that hath always liv'd where Mineral Waters have been much in use, can hardly be supposed wholly unacquainted with the Nature of 'em.

For many Years past, they were call'd by eminent Physicians Chalybeat, and now Vitriolick Waters.

But after all the various Names, I must confess it my Opinion, that they are nothing but an infusion of Stones; what inclines me to this Opinion, is, the observation I have made, that good Rocks of
Stones

Of Cold Mineral Waters. 13

Stones are found in the Neighbourhood of those Places, where Mineral Waters are (as of Wellingborow, Tunbridge, and Northampton in particular) and at no great distance from these several other Springs have been discovered, of equal Virtue with the above-mentioned, in Places adjacent to Rocks. What Quantity of Vitriol there is in Stones, I shall not determine, nor contradict the Experience of those, who profess they have found these Waters beneficial to 'em; but this I say, I have known them often fatal.

Addo æquiponderantiam salvâri posse admissâ heterogeneitate in sale, & in aquâ; fieri enim potuit, ut id in quod transmutari visus est lapis, & nomine salis donatum, sincerum sal non fuerit, sed ex prævalentiâ denominatum, quo casu nil mirum, si æquale pondus in utroque fuerit, cùm eadem esset materia; 62. ubi in terris continentur (sunt autem præcipuè hujus generis corpora, quæ minerarum nomine veniunt, ubi copiosum alicujus salis proventum tulerint) arte opus est, ut à minerâ separentur, &c. Hoc autem lixivium à mineræ inquinamentis depuratum, si evaporationi, aut simplici refrigerationi, si admodum forte sit, comitatur, de se promit
ejus

14 Of Cold Mineral Waters.

ejus salis majora, vel minora frustula, quæ pro diversitate substantiæ vitriolum, alumen, sal, muriaticum, & nitrum dicuntur. 65. Generari etenim dicuntur concreti succi, cum primæ salium particulæ congregantur, & cum aqueis & terreis miscentur, &c.

Many Persons have been found, upon taking these Mineral Waters, to void abundance of Gravel, who never did the like before, or had any Symptoms of it. This induc'd me to believe the Stony and Sandy Particles they evacuated, were drank in these Waters.

Altera causa morborum nostrorum & dolorum est aqua nostra vulgaris, cujus scaturigines cum rupibus emergant ideo qualitate lapidificâ dotatur, &c. quare cum minima est dispositio ad calculum, usu istius aquæ humores viscosos coagulantis efformatur, unde colici dolores, nephritici, &c. & calculos & arenulas adjiciunt. *Vid. Arcan. Acidul. Petr. Giurio. Pag. 95, 96.*

And to conclude they are Chalybeat, from the Tincture made by Galls, is a wrong Notion; for in Germany as I pass'd the Alpes, where many of the Mountains are ferruginous and Metallick, I try'd the Waters with Galls, and no such Tincture is

Of Cold Mineral Waters. 15

is given, and at Pout in Carinthia, where the Water was Tepid, with a Quantity of Galls, the Water was little or nothing changed. And I have observ'd, that where there are no soft Stones, or red sandy Earth near, the Tincture is very little, and the Waters, which run South, or which the Sun shines most on, have the best Tincture.

Quantum ad augmentum & generationem recrementi lapidosi causæ mediatae quæ hoc augent sunt aquæ omnes sabulosæ, nam sabulum est lapidis quasi recrementum; propterea aqua est aptissima ad calculi generationem. *Vid. Hercul. Saxon. Pract. Medic. 342.*

I do therefore conclude, that Metals, and Semi-Metals, or Minerals, have their Birth from one common Seed, but are by accident severed into various Forms and Shapes.

Glaubers Mineral Work. Part 1. pag.

121.

Neque in ejusdem aquæ coctione, evaporatione, distillatione, aut sedimento, nec in locis unde effluit, & quæ præterlabitur, quidquam apparet vitrioli aut Metallici, alteriusve Mineralis, nisi color ille flavus, quo saxa, quæ lambit, inficiuntur, &c. hunc præcipuè observavi in saxis, quæ fons *Brisonicus* irrigat, dum
ad

16 *Of Cold Mineral Waters.*

ad Pigæum commorabar, inquit Piduxius. *Vid. Pidux. de Virtute, & Usu fontium Pigæacorum.*

Qui arenæ grana remolliri queant, equidem haud satis intelligo: facile autem interjecta terrestri, conglutinari, co-hærescere possunt: *Jacob. Rohault. Phys. Par. 3. Cap. 7.*

It follows from thence, that the Sand is the Matter of the Earth, not subject to change; but is a perpetual Sieve, whereby Nature doth strain through her uncessant treasures of Waters, and most clear Fountains, for the Communion of the Universe. Vid. Van Helmonts first Paradox, pag. 689.

Quandoque argillæ partes, materia in occultis ipsius meatibus, &c. Comprobat hoc experientia; saxa enim è Lapicidinis aliquando effossa sunt, ubi aliquot antè annis nihil, nisi argilla, repertum fuit. *Rohault. Phys.*

De

De Thermis : Or, Warm Mineral Waters.

Aquæ quæ effervescent subditis ignibus. Cic.

OF Subterraneous Fires, the Fermentations of Minerals and Metals, conceal'd in the hidden Caverns of the Earth, I shall touch only as far as will serve my present Purpose.

The Definition of Bath.

Vid. Mr. Wooton's Thesaur. Linguae.

Pag. 63.

The City Bath has borrowed its Name from those Salubrious Waters it at present flows with, and has been for many Ages past famous.

I have in my former Treatise, I think, proved the Noxious Qualities of Cold Mineral Waters ; but the Caput Mortuum in the Hot being separated by a due Fermentation, is precipitated, and left in the Bow-
els

18 De Thermis : Or,

els of the Earth, the volatile and most beneficial Medicinal Parts ascend ; whether they are Sulphureous and Calcarious, I am not certain ; but from the extraordinary Benefit, that has been received from this Water, it may well be called, Aq. Bened. Comp. Pharm. Batean. quod vide.

De Lapide Calcario quod attinet calcem vivam.

Lapis Calcarius nullius est usûs, nisi post ustionem.

Et reverà nihil aliud est præter nitrum istud Calcarium à clarissimo Listero descriptum. *Vid. Carol. Leigh de Therm. Pag. 49.*

Et nitro Calcario imprægnatur *Carol. Leigh, Pag. 50, 53.*

I have tryed many Mineral Waters, Hot and Cold, and find its Sediment more light and clear, and impalpable, and different from that of others. After Evaporation a Quantity of Four pounds weight leaving not Twenty grains behind.

In nostris furnis legimus, non esse in naturâ arctius sciendi genus, ad cognitionem per radicales causas, ac constitutivas rerum ; quàm dum scitur quid quantumque in re quaque sit contentum. *Van. Helmont.*

Quum

Warm Mineral Waters. 19

Quum autem Thermæ Bathonienses non tantum à salibus & sulphure, sed etiam à lapide arenaceo (quam nos sectilem in præcedentibus, & autores alii fissilem & scissilem in scriptis appellitant) virtutes obtineat, aquarum placet per dictum lapidem transeuntium vires hoc loco proponere. *Vid. Guidot. de Therm. Britan. Pag. 220.*

At Appony in Italy, is one of the hottest Baths in Europe; when ever any one bathes there the Hot is always mix'd with Cold Water; if not they would not be endured for a Moment. It is not potable. The Mud or Sediment is us'd to be applyed to Persons affected with Gouty and Paralytick Diseases.

This Water Petrifies at a Water Mill, near the Fountain, so thick, that they are often oblig'd to Peck it off the Wheel, as we do Ice; and Petrified Sticks are presented to Strangers.

I evaporated these Waters, and the mucilaginous, Calcareous Matter of Four Pounds of Water, was Three Drams, which I formed into the Shape and Size of Pills, and they are white and hard as Stones.

20 De Thermis: Or,

All the Neighbouring Earth is White and extreame Hot, I could not endure my Fingers in any of the Caverns.

The Tepid Water at the Foot of the Mountain Tourton, not far from Appony, commonly call'd Acq di Virgine, is Potable and much in use. A Jew in Venice drank Fifty Pints of this Water, in one Morning; and I was speaking of this to a Noble Venetian with me in the Gundola, at my Lord's Entry, and he did not wonder at it; but said he had drank Thirty Pints of the same in one Morning.

Consuetudo Valentis, Cicer. is to be observ'd.

But these that live in Hot Countries, where most of their Diseases are caused from too much Heat, ought not to be presidents for us, who live in a cold Climate, and Three or Four Pints of any Medicinal Water, and ofner Two Pints in the Morning, is thought a Sufficient Quantity, by the Advice of our Present Physicians.

A Native of a Cold Climate, remov'd into a Hot, cannot observe the Custom in Dyet, &c. of the Place. At Venice very few English Gentlemen in a hot Season could drink the Lemonades, &c. or in Winter be content with Small Wines, &c.

If

Warm Mineral Waters. 21

If these Bath Waters are Calcarious, (as we have reason to believe they are) in Ulcers of all sorts, and especially of the Bladder, they are generally prescrib'd by Surgeons as well as Physicians.

Archigenes apud Ætium tetr. 3. ferm. 3. 30. ubi de diætâ in ulcerum vesicæ curatione observanda monet inter alia laudat aquas albulas.

Unde ex Calce vivâ fiunt tinctur. nephritic. non inelegantes : sic famosus aliquando Medicus tincturam nephriticam habet talem.

Rx. Calcis vivæ p. 4. Tart. Crud. pij coq. in ollâ cum Aq. font. filtrentur, coagulentur, & calcinentur, & hinc extrahantur cum spirit. vini, & est egregium remedium in calculo, &c. Vid. Etmull. Urinæ excretio læsa. Pag. 375.

Forest. opera Medic. lib. 25. de vesicæ morbis, pag. 555. ultimum & satis efficax remedium est bibere aquam Balnei Thermarum, & si hoc non proderit, nil auxilii reliquum est.

Calderiæ Balneæ fuerunt Thermæ Italiæ prope Ferrariam, ad urinæ difficultatem utiles. Vid. Forest. C. 26. obs. 1. in Schol.

Thermarum usus ad vesicæ exulcerationes, & renum est remedium. *Vid. Conf. Scholz. pag. 383.*

I shall not pretend to enumerate the Wonderful Cures I have seen made on Persons in many Distempers by these Waters, drank sparkling at the Fountain: For a larger and fuller Account of 'em, Read Guidot, Pierce, and Oliver, Floyer and Baynard. Et de Therm. in Gener. Fallop. tr. de Therm. cap. 9. Andr. Bacc. cap. 3. pag. 87. Ludov. Zimaliad. de Baln. Panc.

OF BATHING in Warm Mineral Water.

ΔΙΑΠΝΕΥΣΤΙ'Α, hoc est, impedita Perspiratio, (Galen. lib. 11. M. M. cap. 10.) est causa primaria februm, quando nimirum fuliginosa, & vaporosa effluvia per habitum corporis, & poros cutaneos exhalare nequeunt, sed regurgitantia ad massam sanguineam in confusione sua insignes perturbationes in sanguine producunt, &c.

Warm Mineral Water. 23

I am sorry to find at Bath, the good old Custom of Bathing so much neglected; because the Waters taken inwardly are found extraordinary agreeable, is no reason to leave Bathing off: I am afraid it is with Design; for there does not require a long Course of Physick, to prepare for, or at the time of, Bathing.

Sudor tenuis quædam urina est, à quâ non differt, nisi contentorum proportionem, & partium tenuitate. *Gulielmin.*

To purge the Blood by sweating (except in a cold Season) is the greatest Preservative in Nature, especially if you supply the Loss of it again quickly by proper Dyet; and because Physicians have a Wrong Notion of Bath Water, viz. that it relaxes the Parts; every one presently gives that, as an Argument against it.

Aquæ omnes Calcarix relaxant modo caliditate vim siccatoriam habent, nos experimur in siccandis ulceribus.

Nam quicquid Metallicæ, Mineralis aut terrenæ portionis multum participat, necessario vi siccante præditum est.

Exsiccant potenter, & assumunt humiditatem superfluum, sicque carnis regenerationem & cicatrizationem promouent. *Vid. Tacchin. in lib. 9.*

Ras. Comm. Baln. Pisar. & Corsene
Aqua.

It is not to be denied, that the Bath Waters relaxe; but it is only from their being Warm, so will warm Red Wine, Aq. Calcis, &c. But afterwards they leave a restringent quality behind'em, and no more than what is natural.

Another Objection some have made, is, that at the time of Bathing the Pores resorbe the Waters. I always Bathe, and find no relaxation after it, and weighed my self before and after Bathing, drank nothing or made any Urine while there, and in an Hour and half lost half a Pound in Weight, this shews we are in no danger of resorbing.

De Vaporariis vel zetis veteribus in usu, ubi lectuli essent ad amores & delicias, &c. Vid. Lang. lib. 1. Ep. 50. Prax. Med. ex Plinio, 450.

Thermæ externæ fotu refocillant, & restituunt tonum partium nimis laxatum, quod mirificè conveniat in nervorum affectibus, Paralyfi, Hemiplegiâ, tremore, item doloribus Chronicis & Periodicis, etiam affectibus cutaneis, scabie contumaci & maligna, impetiginibus & lentiginibus, serpiginibus & similibus aliis cutaneis vitiis, Podagricis, articulorum

Warm Mineral Water. 25

lorum quorumcunque affectibus. *Vid.*
Etmuller. Regn. Miner. de Therm. pag.
211.

In Paralyfi instar omnium verò sunt
Thermæ nostræ Bathonienses, &c. *Vid.*
Willis de Animâ Brutorum. Cap. 9.
pag. 154.

Villicus cūjuscum Nobilis quadragin-
ta circiter annos natus, &c. in Paralyfin
universalem expergefactus sentit omnia
utriusque lateris membra resoluta, &c.
Thermarum usu inter sesquimensem in-
tegrè convalescens, grallis ibi relictis sa-
nus rediit. *pag. 156.*

Mulier formosa, &c. Postquam huic
per plures septimanas Pharmaca selectis-
sima, cum Antiparalytica, tum Anti-
scorbutica cujusque generis, & juxta va-
rias Methodos sine ullo successu adhibu-
erimus; demum Thermis temperatis usu
convaluit. *pag. 157.*

Notavi Podagram & Arthritidem o-
riri, ubi urinosa putrilago non separa-
tur per renes aut sudores à massâ san-
guineâ, sed cum eâ distribuitur, & cir-
ca juncturas in frigidioribus hæreat, &c.
Vid. Philosoph. Transact. Boyle Vol. 3. pag.
351.

Nil prodesse purgantia, nil sanguinis
missionem, parum sudores & cauteria,
obesse

obesse emplastra, & oleosa refrigerantia omnia; quinimo Spiritum vini & salis Armeniaci non satis elicere aut discutere totam materiam.

Thermas valde salubres esse norunt cuncti, & ipse expertus sum. pag. 352. ejusdem.

Quæ topica in Scabiei curatione usurpanda sunt. Interim commodus usus hic est Balneorum, tum dulcium, tum Mineralium ac calidorum inter quæ præcipuè laudari solent sulphurea. *Vid. Munnick de tumoribus P. N. pag. 123.*

I gave last Year the true Sal. Kiper. and Lac. Δ ris mixed together in Bath Waters, every Morning with good Success, to Persons afflicted with rebellious Itches and leprous Diseases.

They that have been Salivated, either by terrene or metallick Medicines, or Medicinal Waters, have brought tormenting Pains in their Kidneys, and Joints, and other tender Parts of their Body; or have any reliques of the Small Pox, &c. by Drinking and Bathing in a warm and dry Season, and observing a regular Dyet, may probably be cured.

Of BATHING in Cold Water.

*Frigus non est principium vitæ,
le, sed extinctionis. Hel-
mont.*

†ΥΧΡΟ'ΛΟΥΤΡΟΝ, *Balneum
frigidaë Aquæ, Cold Bath.*

IT was the Custom of the Romans, and many others, that lived in hot Countries, to bath in Cold Water, not only for Pleasure, but to prevent præternatural Perspiration; but many of them that live there now, are of another Opinion, and find by experience, that Sweating occasion'd by the Sun is not to be check'd. For though Perspiration overmuch is reckon'd a Disease, of which Read Willis and others, yet in the hottest time in Summer at Venice, when many of My Lord Manchester's Retinue
per-

perspired so much, as to change Linnen four or five times in a day, yet at that time we gained in Weight considerably, and some of us were obliged to enlarge our Habits. And it's my Opinion, that the Sun is a better Styptick than any other, and answers the end like that of Bathing in Warm Mineral Waters.

Sed hoc in genere notandum est, ut omnes magnæ & celeres mutationes vitandæ sunt. Galen. Com. 2. de Humor. tr. 29.

One of my Lords Retinue, that had been fatigu'd very much by Riding Post, from Vienna to Turin, and soon came from Turin to Venice in summer time, a few days after his arrival leaped into the Sea by way of Cold Bath, it brought a violent Cough, and it remained some Months before he could be reliev'd by all the help imaginable.

Plurimum atque repente evacuare vel repellere, calefacere, aut refrigerare, sive quovis alio modo corpus movere periculosum, quoniam omne nimium est naturæ inimicum, sed quod paulatim fit, tutum est. Hip. Aph. Sect. 2. pag. 51.

I cannot deny, but retropulsating the Spirits, and rallying again with fury, may be a Remedy against some Distempers, of which

which Read Baynard and Floyer ; but the Strength of some may do what cannot be expected from others. Some dare go into a Hot Bath one hour, and into a Cold one another, they fortify the inward parts temperatly with such Dyet and Liquors that are Spirituous, and perhaps sleep in season, and then they may endure these Changes with less Hazard.

Willis de Animâ Brutorum, Pars Pathologic. pag. 165. Historia notabilis of one Cured this way: but pray observe the Time. Siquidem Tempus æstivum fuit.

Munnick de Tumoribus, P. N. pag. 90, 91. gives you an Account of a Person Cur'd by this way, when almost dead with Cold ; but they gave him Hydromel and Spices at the same time.

Multi dementes, Maniaci sanati fuerunt, demergendo eos in aquam ; eâdem methodo, quâ merguunt Hydrophobici, quorum unica curatio est repetita in aquam immersio ; methodum hanc sanandi mente captos in Anglia, expertus est Dr. Robertson maximâ felicitate : ut testatur *Mercur. Helmont. filius tract. de homine. pag. 29.*

30 Of Bathing, &c.

One thing I have observed in Persons often us'd to Cold Baths, that the Blood in their Faces is Stagnated, and they very often look with a Complexion different from other Men, and I could name some, that dyed suddenly, who have been named often as Champions for the Cold Bath.

Whoever will ride in all Seasons and at all Hours, as I have done in Northampton-Shire, (especially in some of our late Winters) will find no need of a Cold Bath, they that live in Cities, and in a dusty and Sulphureous Air require such washing to open their Pores.

Of

Of a Stone.

Var. lib. i. de re rustic.

*Scribit Terram tribus modis
dici, Communi, Proprio, &
Misto; Communi, ut cum di-
cimus, orbem Terræ, & Ter-
ram Italicam, cum & Lapis
& Arena, &c.*

IT appears plain to me, that Sand is the Matter of the Earth, and that there are terrestrial Parts in all fountain Water, and though some have denyed the former; yet if I reduce Matter to its first Principle, and find it there, and as yet have seen nothing probable in any Author to the contrary, I shall continue in that Belief.

Vitrification which is the last, and Ex-
tream of all things does not destroy the
Sand,

Sand, but set in a convenient place remains for ever the same; and Pardon me, if my Conjecture is too wide, I have been ready to think sometimes, that as it has been a Vessel for one Element here, it may remain a Crucible for another hereafter.

Secunda Conclusio.

Datur vera anima vegetativa in plantis; est etiam communis & certa. Probatur quia vivens est illud, quod habet principium motus ab intrinseco, &c. neque obstat, quod aliquando motus detur in non viventibus, talis enim motus vitalis non est, nec ab intrinseco; sed talis motus est terræ per accidens, & quasi ab extrinseco, &c. unde si lapis acquirat Centrum, non ultrâ movebitur. Balthaza. Tellez. Summ. Philosoph. univer. de divisione Animarum viventium, & potentiarum in commun. pag. 793.

If our Forefathers have some of them been mistaken about the Nature of a Stone in general, it's no Wonder they should in particular in a Humane Body, and our Moderns have some of 'em concluded with seeming Impossibilities: And therefore I hope my Conjecture will be pardoned, and the sooner, because the Major part of those that deny a Stone to be from Sand, disagree very much about its Matter.

First

First I deny any part of Man to be terrestrial, and Man is call'd so only because he lives on the Earth.

Then we must inquire what has made this disagreement.

In cineribus humanis nihil continetur terræ. Helmont. tract. terre No. 10.

Next what is dissoluble is not Stone, but is Composition from what is natural to Animals and Vegetables.

The Difference of the Shape of the Vessels in Animals, that contain as well as the Difference of the Figure of the Contents, makes different matter to pass.

There is a Real Stone from Sandy Substance involved in slimy Matter, which passes only where the Glands and Vessels are preternaturally extended, and in Persons that live in Stony Countries, or near Sandy Waters, &c. and this is not dissolvable, but incurable except by Cutting.

Atque ideo malè istam mucilaginem in materiam calculi accusant. Vident namque, nec sciunt quod vident. Pityuitam vocant, unum separatumque, Vid. de quatuor primis humoribus, de sanguificatione ortis: qui est alimentum ultimum, in digestionem, & proximum solidorum, spermaticumque nutrimentum, &c. Nam Calculus in se nil vitale habet;

bet, neque extra se habet quam det aut de
sui semine suscitetur mucilaginem. *Van*
Helmont. de Lithiasi, pag. 16.

Diemerboeck de ureteribus.

Ureteres exigui sunt homine, &c.
quamvis à Calculi violenter magnosq; cru-
elatu transeuntibus sæpè mirum in modum
dilatentur, ita ut interdum tenuis intestini
latitudinem habere visi sint.

*Fryar Shakes a French-man (whose O-
perations I saw at Vienna) is said to be the
most Dextrous Man in the World to Cut for
the Stone: He came to Venice, when I was
there, expecting some to be Cut, he visited
the Hospitals, and his Fame was well known
through that Country. Their Drink is chief-
ly Wine, and sometimes mix'd with Wa-
ter, and there was not one Person to be
Cut for the Stone, they give their Wa-
ters a Ferment with the Wine when first
made, and the Sandy Parts have time to
settle in the Vessel, or if they mix Water with
Wine afterwards, it is rain Water filter'd.*

Hi plerumque in Animalium corpo-
ribus generantur, nec non in Vasis in-
quibus Vinum & Aqua saponis diutius
servantur; adhæret enim quædam lapi-
dea materia parietibus vasorum quam
Chym. Tartarum appellant. *Aldrovand.
de Metallis, pag. 779, 780.*

Aquam

Aquam Pluvialem esse limpidissimam, ac tenuissimam, & magni ejus usus restantur, *Æginet. lib. 1. cap. 50. Vid. plur. in Hip. A. L. & Aq. xvij. Schrod. 3. cap. 3. Hofm. in Clav. &c.*

Warm Liquors, and such as are a little Spirituous are found by Experience to be a Preservative against the Stone, for they not only dissolve the Tartarous, but move the acreaceous Particles by their Heat, and by Consequence expels 'em. For this reason Infusions of Herbs, as Tea, Mallow flowers, &c. are commended.

Ab his de Balneis est cogitandum, qualitas eorum calens sit, & humida ut molliantur partes per quas transire lapis debet, & relaxentur quæ angustæ, cadunt enim laxa & mollia. Præterea calor excitat vim expultricem ad lapidem expellendum. *Leonard. Tacchin. in 9. lib. Rasis Comm. pag. 426. de lapide.*

Facile est rationem exhibere cur Aqua calida plus solvat quàm frigida. *Guilielm.*

Erastus Disputatione quartâ contra Paracelsum multis argumentis probat lapides pretiosos nullam cardiacam vim exercere, inter quæ illud primarium est, quod medicamenta quæ debeant agere in corpus debeant actuari & dissolvi, lapides autem

illi non dissolvantur sed eodem pondere, & tales quales assumpti sunt, rursus excernantur.

Quo argumento in eandem quoque opinionem pertractus fuit. *Hercul. Saxon. Prax. lib. 8. cap. 37.*

Quæstionem propono, & ventilo quidnam de usu lapidum sit habendum? Et primo quidem certum est quod lapides tam propriè sic dicti ut gemmæ, quam in genere, qui sunt ex regno minerali, &c. pro interno usu nihil efficiunt, seu crudi usurpantur sub forma pulverum; durities enim eorum resistit quo minus à menstruis corporis nostri operantibus possint dissolvi, sed forma pulveris, quæ fuerunt assumpti, denuo excernuntur: *Vid. Etmuller. Regn. Mineral. de Lapid. pag. 213.*

And there is a condens'd Matter, that resembles a Stone, which is only Tartarous, and this is composed of Saline or Essential parts of Vegetables and Animals, made hard by Heat, this is dissolvable and curable, and sometimes there is found the one and sometimes the other, which makes the Dispute.

Quocirca per ingeniosissimi & amicissimi Bellini experimenta, notum sit, & Aquam & terram insipidam, sive tartarum,

rum & plura salium genera, cum fixa, tum volatilia, &c. id ipsum ostendit apparatus Chymico prælaudatus Boyleus quippe per distillationem, sublimationem, & elixivationem extrahuntur à sero sanguinis, &c. Prodeunt præterea olei foetidissimi guttulæ non paucæ, quæ sulphuri urinam correspondent, & tandem caput mortuum, quamvis paucissimum ipso etiam in sero reperitur. *Gulielm. de Sang. Naturâ & Constitutione.*

Besides if the Cause is moisture, and not Heterogeneous, how comes it to pass that Women, who naturally are more moist than Men, are not afflicted with the Stone as often as they? The Reason is plain; (as I shew'd you in Steel) because they can by extension of Vessels, evacuate the Sandy Particles, and Men cannot: For there are Ten Men to one Woman afflicted with the Stone, as I have observ'd.

I have found often that Gravel in Urine after it had been cleansed from the Tincture it had received by passing to be the same as was received, before I ever read one tittle about it.

Quis nescit quod sanorum urinæ exsiccata caput mortuum relinquant. Helmont. de Lith. pag. 64.

A Miller by often pecking his Mill-stone, fell into Violent pains of Grawel and Stone, and after washing as before mentioned, found it plain the dust of his Mill-stone.

At Tunbridge, Wellingborow, Astrop, Northampton, &c. the sediment was the same with the Neighbouring Earth, and I saw one Cut for the Stone, that lived where Marble Stone dust was very much, and it was smooth and fine as polished Marble.

Cepi urinæ novissimæ mistæ ʒvi. terræ, superstes siccata ponderis erat gr. 18. Vid. experimenta varia destillando urinas in Joan. Conradi Barchus. Acromat.

The greatest Objections our Anatomists have made is, that the Glands filter the Urine so fine, that no Sandy parts can pass; to which I answer, take a Sieve of the finest Lawn, and pour into it half a Pint of Water, and shake it, another time take the same Weight of Powder of Stones, and the dusty parts shall pass thro' the Sieve in less time than the Water, if so it's probable they may pass.

Diu insudarunt Anatomici in detegendis viis, ab intestinis ad vesicam recto tramite aquas ducentibus sed frustra, Bonetus Tom. 2. Medic. Septent. fol. 652.

Of a Stone.

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& Transact. Angl. Tom. 4. Num. 67. 30. Octob. 1670. de his ductibus five novis canaliculis mentionem faciunt: Sed adhuc non eis plena fides præstatur, &c. Bagliv. Prax. Medic. pag. 123.

Of Pins, and Needles, and an Iron Naile passing by Urine: Vid. Gibson of the Glandules of the Messentery, and of Coriander seeds, Annise seeds, and Fig-seeds. Vid. Hoffer. in Hect. Medic. pag. 171.

I know Two Gentlemen now living in London, when ever the one drinks Claret, the Urine is exactly of the same Tincture, and to the other I gave a quantity of Steel Powder, and saw it again in the Urine, to the Quantity of many Ounces.

Propter calculum retenta urina periit; quamvis non sine admiratione Medicorum nullo fuisset, quamdiu ægotaverat, dolore affectus, Bartholom. Eustach. de Renum Administratione, pag. 121.

Pauca sunt remedia quæ semper aut certo lapidem frangunt. Vid. Etmuller. cap. 13. Thes. 4.

Of Acute Diseases, and Inflammations.

AS Herbs and Plants, and all animate or inanimate Beings are produced from Matter of the same Nature; so Diseases very often happen from Seeds which we call infection: And as Bodies are more or less prepared to receive them, or the Seeds conveyed with or without Power to act; so they increase, grow fatal, or they are harmless. For a Regimen though it ought to be observed, and sometimes makes Distempers less dangerous, yet too often we find that Fevers, Small Pox, and Pleurisies, and other acute Diseases come with so much Force, that all the Antidotes, and Alexipharmicks given in season, and with the strictest Regimen observed, the Patient dyes quickly.

Phrensies, Quinsies, Pleurisies, Fevers, Peripneumonies, Small Pox, &c. cannot be divided into their severall species, it's
too

Of Acute Diseases. 41

too large for my purpose. The distinguishing Signs of Inflammation from Cel-
sus are Four, Redness, Heat, Pain, and
Tumour.

Stagnation is best defin'd by Etmull. de
Inflam. in gen. pag. 311.

Stagnatio est nomen metaphoricum de-
sumptum ab aquis quæ plus ad partem flu-
unt quam refruere possunt.

Unde si qualibet pulsatione 3ss san-
guinis in particulam infuset, sed si tan-
tum refluat, remanet 3ss qui stagnat, &
cum continuatis pulsibus semper major
majorque sanguinis hæret copia necessario
oritur inflammatio.

Quod si vero in parte inflammata
nihil omnino refluat supervenit tandem
Gangræna.

And the same Author says, what is com-
mended for a Pleurisie, may serve for all
Inflammations in general. Vid. Etmull. de
Infl. in gener.

Immodica repletio, immodica evacu-
atione curatur. Galen. Ars Med. Curat.
obstr. cap. 96.

Quando morbus est in vigore victus te-
nuissimus utendus. Hipp.

In all Inflammations internal without
Malignity, Bleeding and a cooling Dy-
et are necessary, especially at the begin-
ning,

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ginning, and though some Physicians seem indifferent what Vein is opened in acute Diseases, yet by experience we find, that in Madness, and other Distempers of the Head and Brain, the jugular Veins, in Quinsies, under the Tongue, in Pleurifies, on the side affected, and in Sciatica, the Foot on the same side, to be the most ready way to Cure.

Observavi, in Febris, ex mutatione aeris Romæ, quod quando sanguis mittebatur ex Brachio, statim succedebat sopor; non ita si ex pede. Bagliv. Prax. Med. pag. 129.

Celsus vocavit Phrenetidem insaniam febricitantium, lib. 2. cap. 4.

A Phrensie the consequence, or towards the latter end of other acute Distempers, or in Summer by the excessive Heat and exposing the Head too much and too long to the Sun, is often incurable, but from Contusions and Concussions of the Brain curable.

A Pulmonis inflammatione Phrenitis malum. Hipp. Sect. 7. Aph. xii.

A Quinsie at the beginning may very often safely be repelled, but afterwards Suppuration is less dangerous.

An-

Of Acute Diseases. 43

Angina sæpissimè fit à mensium suppressione, aut Hæmorrhoidum quod sedulò animadvertendum. *Bagliv, Prax. Med. pag. 126.*

Hildanus Observ. Chir. 78. Cent. 3.

Intempestivè repellere in corpore plethorico aliquando est mors. *And this may serve as a Caution in all Inflammations.*

Bartholine mentions a Disease call'd Thyroartænoides, which is when the Muscles of the Larynx are shut up close, and so inflamed, as to cause a deadly Quinsie.

Bart. Lib. 2. Anat. Cap. 11. Pag. 442.

And others have writ of a Pestilential Quinsie, but amongst a Hundred affected with Quinsies, I never had one dyed, or had Occasion to use Bronchotomy.

Vid. Bonet. Anat. Pract. lib. 1. Sect. 13.

Obs. 3. pag. 330. Warthon. Adenograph. Cap. 22.

Pulsus durities semper comitatur Pleuritidem. *Bagl. Prax. Med. pag. 125.*

A Pleurisie sometimes will deceive you, and therefore before you bleed, examine well the Cause; for though the Blood be corrupted, if there be Malignity, it's sometimes

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times fatal, and Diaphoreticks and Alexipharmicks are required to be mixed with Pectorals.

Certe in Pleuritide non est multi usus expurgatio. Hip. de Vict. Acut. 11. 76. Aph. 6. 16.

In Pleuritide puerperis tanquam pestis fugienda sunt purgantia. Bagl. Prax. M. pag. 128.

Pontura di fianchi, or the Pleurisie, in Italy they cure with Oyle of sweet Almonds half a Pint for a Dose which Purges, and sometimes Linseed Oyle, and to drink Mal-low Water, &c.

Peripneumony, Pleuripneumony, &c. New Terms amongst our late Physitians, are compound Diseases, of a Pleurisie and an Inflammation of the Lungs.

Homines res ipsas neglexerunt, quum nimio studio Nomina quærere Autho-res.

In Pleurisies and all Distempers of the Lungs caused by Inflammation, a mucilaginous pectoral Dyet is better than an oleaginous; and domestick Anodynes than exoticks, and Fomentations than Unguents: which I have experienc'd.

Peripneumonia Pleuritidi succedere aut supervenire morbum valdè periculosum esse. Hip.

Qui-

Of Acute Diseases. 45

Quicumque liberantur ab Angina his ad Pulmonem vertitur in septem diebus pereunt, si verò has effugerint suppurantur. Hip.

An Empyema is commonly the reliques of a Pleurisie, and ends often in a stubborn Fistula, yet is cured by strong drying injections, and Lyme Water's with Pectoral and Wound Herbs, I have injected at one time to the Lungs in some Cases more than a Dram of Ol. Vitr. mixed with Mel. Rosar. decoct. Traim. &c. with success.

A morbo laterali Pulmonia habito, alvi profluvium veniens ymalum. Hip. Aph. 15.

Pleuritides siccae, Asthmata sicca, Hydropes sicci, solidorum virio, magis quam fluidorum oriuntur. Tonus fluidorum semel amissus facile restituitur; solidorum verò difficulter vel raro. Vid. Bagl. de fibr. motr. specim. lib. 1. pag. 48.

Of

Of Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Lethargies, Palsies, Asthma's, &c.

Celsus de Resolutione nervorum, quæ Apoplexia, vel ΠΑΡΑΛΥΣΙΣ dicitur.

AS they have an Affinity to each other, and arise from one and the same Cause, viz. from a Crass and Pituitous Matter, are generally Cured the same Way.

Apoplexiæ autem fiunt maximè à quadragésimo usque ad sexagesimum.

They are all dangerous, and some of 'em the more, because no Hopes of Cure by change of Age, they seldom affecting young Men, except an Epilepsie.

Apo-

Of Apoplexies, &c. 47

Apoplexiam solvere quidem fortem impossibile, debilem vero non facile. Hip. Sect. 2.

Every Apoplectick Fit is a sudden Falling down and seemingly dead, but every falling down and seemingly dead is not an Apoplectick Fit, for Persons by long fasting (as in Lent), immoderate Exercise, and Weakness of Body, may cause such a Fit, which by Rest and Cordials may be restored, but if you make strong evacuations it may be death.

Sæpe enim videmus, membrum aliquod stupidum aut Paralyti resolutum, diu carere sensu, & motu, siue fuerit ob intemperiem prohibentem eorum influxum, siue ob obstructionem abortam in nervis à cerebro ad ipsum delatis, Vid. Avicenn. Lib. Prim. de facultat. Vital.

A Palsie that contracts the Parts, or alters the Speech of a Person that is Fifty Years of Age, is seldom Cur'd by the Bath or any other way, and they that have used some few evacuations, and anticonvulsives had better sit down content with common Dyet, and a Glass of good Wine, or some other Cordial Liquors of their own making, than to disturb the Body with

48 Of Apoplexies, &c.

with a long Course of Medicines, Issues in the Back, Cupping, &c. For I have known Twenty, that have been regular in a strict Regimen under Physicians Care, and none of them lived seven Years, and three or four that have only observ'd as before have continued longer.

Attacheli Homines, that is short neck'd Men, are naturally inclined to an Apoplexie.

Amongst the many Patients I have had of this Distemper, I have observ'd that the Major Part of them fell in a Pigeon season, and had Dove-houses of their own, and Pigeons to be, often the last, yet they had eaten before the Fit, which inclines me to believe, that if they are not altogether the Cause, they may be Instrumental to bring a Fit on a Person Hereditarily inclined sooner than otherwise it would be.

Hereditary Nervous Distempers are incurable, because evacuations seldom affect the Solids.

Persons that have had a light Apopleck Fit, or are subject to a Palsie, or any Distemper of the Brain, should avoid all things in a rotatory Motion (for it is very often you hear of sudden Deaths on a Bowling Green) fermenting Liquors in Cellars, Charcoal Fire, strong Fumes of any sort,

Of Apoplexies, &c. 49

sort, and the same should be observ'd by those subject to an Asthma.

Lac cephalicis exhibere malum. Hip.
lib. 5. Aph. 64.

The Excrements of Birds, and other Animals, and chiefly Peacocks Dung (a Peacock formerly was call'd Avis Medica from its Vivacity) Aromatick and Cephalick Medicines after evacuation is the general Prescription, Elix. Pœoniæ Mynsicht. is what I found most successful.

In Convulsione ex regno vegetabili
Pœonia Galeni tempore commendata.

In succino multa Arcana, latent contra Convulsiones & Epilepsiam ait Etmul-
lerus.

An Epilepsie, or falling Sicknes, is an incurable Disease most commonly in both Sexes; nevertheless, I have cur'd many young Women at Fourteen or Fifteen Years of Age, which could not be cur'd before that Time, by strong Anticonvulsives mix'd with Chalibeats: After that time, if you fail of Success, they continu'd the same till Marriage; and some have continu'd so, notwithstanding they had many Children, and transmit this miserable Distemper to Posterity.

Flores tiliaë optimum ad Epilepsiam remedium, Etm.

Ex regno Animalis Sang. & cerebrum humanum.

E

An

An Asthma.

*Asthma ab Aere nimis frigido
inspirato oriri. Vid. Et-
mull. Annot. Pract. ad
Institut. Med. p. 84.*

THIS Disease chiefly affects Persons that drink a quantity of thick Ale, or live in a cold Country, or that have Trades whose fine or dusty Parts, or fatty Fumes, are daily receiv'd by Inspiration; as Stone-cutters, they that pick Feathers, dryers of Malts, Chandlers, Cooks, &c. or by taking Jesuits-bark, or Laudanum unseasonably: From all these, and many more of the like nature I have had Patients.

Chin. Chin. est Remedium profectò
Herculeum in curatione intermittentium;
dummodo tamen non detur si adserit sus-
picio inflammationis alicujus visceris, vel
abscessus interni, vel etiam morbosa par-
tis

An Asthma.

51

tis alicujus debilitas, & dispositio; nam talibus in casibus non tollit sed auget febrim, &c.

Et quod his pejus est, novos morbos frequenter producit Asthmata scilicet, Hydropes, Dysenterias, Rheumatismum, suppressionem consuetarum Evacuationum, similesque alios, ut matura recentiorum experientia compertum est. *Vid. Bagl. Prax. Med. 165, 166.*

This last Year has been one of the most fatal we have seen for Asthmatical Persons; whether for want of Frost and a clear Air in Winter season, or because the Spring (the invigorating time of all Things vegetative) came unseasonably first with Frost, and then with a long Season of Wet: Or because Wines have been bad, and Men have drank more Malt Liquors than usual, I leave others of better Judgment to determine; but this is certain, that if the Air in the Spring be cold, and wet Exercise, which is one of the best remedies, and which at that time should rarifie and open Obstructions, occasion'd by condens'd Aquaticks in Winter, does rather hasten their end than give relief.

Nisi recte distinxeris Asthma Convulsivum ab humorali nunquam ex voto succedet curatio. *Bagl. Prax. M. 69, 70.*

The Pulse of an Asthmatical Person very often deceives you. Videndum sæpissime enim qui bonum pulsum habere videntur, subito moriuntur & suffocantur, & contra; qui prævum pulsum habent subito restituuntur. *Vid. Sennert. de Asthmat. Prax. lib. 2. par. 3. p. 337.*

Diuretica ex salibus lixivialibus, & acidis parata in morbis pectoris non adeò tuta sunt, nam tussim movent, & morbum exasperant: contra *Pulv. Millepedum, therebinthinata. Bals. Perub. Decoct. Rad. Aperient. Syr. de alth. Fernel, &c.* Urinam movent nec tenellis pulmonum Membranulis infensa sunt. *Bagl. Prax. Med. de Astmat. p. 70.*

In regno Animali etiam sunt lumbrici terrestres, qui non cedunt aliis remediis in vi diuretica, & aperitiva, &c. *Vid. Emmuller. de Chyli distributione læsa.*

Of

Of Exercise.

Exercitium conservat Sanitatem.
Arist. Ethic. 2.

EXercise is commended by all Physicians as one of the principal Remedies against Obstructions, and many Chronical Distempers; of which read Fullers Gymnasticks. Almost every Man can give some extraordinary Account of Persons reliev'd this way.

Si homines debito tempore, moderato Exercitio ac labore uterentur, carere possint multis Medicamentis. *Vid. Avicenn. Aul. Gell. Bagl. Hipp. de dieta, &c.*

The Exercise of Hunting, though agreeable to sound Men, is not to be advis'd to all; for sometimes riding till they sweat, and afterwards waiting for game may be hurtful. A constant travelling three or four miles an Hour on Horseback, or in a Coach, and to go long Journeys if the Air be found equally as good, I have known more successful, especially for Hectical Persons.

E 3 Of

Of STEEL and other METALS.

*In omni Corpore mixto purum,
& impurum conjuncta esse
Docet, Paracels. de morb.
art.*

Metals are most commonly so compounded, as to require a skilful Artist to divide 'em; for in all there is some Mercury, which requires care, either by Fire or otherwise, to make 'em fit for internal use; and our Chymists are come to an extraordinary Perfection this way, nevertheless, we find Diseases are more mortal, and Medicines less serviceable in this, than in those Ages, when Men were ignorant of Metals Chymically prepar'd.

Metallum est Corpus, fossile durum quod malleo duci, & igne fundi potest, & postquam a fusione refrigeratum fuerit, pristi-

pristinam formam, ac naturam recuperat. Vid. Hener. Reg. fundament. Physic. de fossilib. p. 127.

I my self have prepar'd more than ten Hundred weight of Steel, and given it in many Distempers, carefully observing it's Effects; and imagin'd it an infallible Medicine, till not only the Annual and Monthly returns of the Disease: But the fatal consequences of the Medicine convinc'd me to the contrary.

Oportet medicis quam maxime intendere utilitatem ægrotantium, sin minus ut certe eos non lædant juxta auræum præceptum Galeni. Lib. 2. 1 Ep. tr. 40.

The Experiments I have made on Dogs, and other Animals, would be too tedious here to relate; but in all of 'em the Powder that adheres to the mucons of the Guts, remains there many Months after taking, and may be scrap'd off in quantities.

Metalla rota (inquit Helmont. c. 11. de elem.) difficilior quam cæteris mistis mutari possint, &c. sed metallum est semper, Vid. plur. Glaub. p. 3.

In omnibus inanimantibus, corporibus nihil est nutrimenti. Sylvi.

I will not pretend to shew the footsteps of the passage of Steel to the Kidneys, &c. but am certain, where ever Liquors

are filter'd, the finest parts of Steel may pass that way; not only from their Asperity and Gravity, but the præternatural extension of Vessels; and though Women, who find more benefit by it then Men, can evacuate it, yet too often Men cannot.

Every Excretion præsupposes Secretion. Sed non vice versa, for after Secretion is made in one part, the matter may stick fast to another; and I am glad to find some of the best Modern Physitians of my Opinion.

In sanguine præservido, & Spirituoso, ac visceribus calidis minime convenit Chalybs, porro in delicatulis & tenerioris constitutionis Hominibus periculum est. Ne Chalybis portiunculæ cum salibus dissolvi nequeant, tanquam vitri ramenta viscerum Membraris impingantur, iisque pertinaciter adherentes ulcera, tormina lethalia producant quod revera accidisse novi vid. *Willis de morb. Convuls.* 202.

Questio jam est de metallorum efficacia, an scilicet aliquam in nostrum Corpus habeant Efficaciam? Questio potest intelligi partim de metallis crudis tantum in pulverem reductis partim de preparatis, & in certem consistentiam reductis. Quod attinet prius ad cruda de his nullus dubitat, & certum est quod nullam activitatem exerant in Corpore nostro, sunt nimis dura,

ra, & tantum pulveris instar, aut arenarum, sicut fuerunt ingesta, denuo prodeunt. *Vid. & Mull. Regn. miner. p. 230. 231.*

Lymphæ vitia a sola glandularum laxitate fiunt atque dependent, & Medici sibi fingunt mille falsas obstructionis Chymeras, id in mesenterio quotidie observo. Quando ille pallorem levis Momenti in vultu, vident qui languidi stomachi viarumque intestinalium laxatarum comes est indivulsus, putant ab Obstructione fieri; mille statim dant inutilia remedia ex chalybe & amaris omnis generis, mille id genus inutiliter præscriptis, cum morbus solus masticatione Cinamomi, vel seminum Citri, vel potione Coffee, roboratis per hæc fibris laxatis non vero ut ipsi putant obstructis, promptè tolle potuerit.

Hydrocæphali in infantibus a nimia fibrarum laxitate cerebri, Podagra, & luxationes ob fibrarum Relationem, surditas, cæcitas, Gustus abolitus, impotentia, diabetes verus, Ischuria, urinæ incontinentia ex Paralyfi, Epiphora, Pthisis, Convulsionibus infantum, &c. nimia laxitate Oriuntur, & per adstringentia & Aromatica curantur *vid. Bagl. Rom. de fibr. motr. spec. lib. 1. p. 118, 119.*

Of Antimony.

Antimony either as an Emetick, Dia-
phoretick, Antiscorbutick, or Cordial,
may be omitted, since we have found more
Safe, and more Successful in their stead.

Antimonium V. stibium est Minerale
e Δ re & Mercurio crudo cum portionibus
terrestribus, & paucis salinis mixtis con-
stans *Vid. in C. Hoffm. Paral. officin. c. 90.*
reperies decretum totius Collegii Parisiensis
contra stibii usum, A. 1566. publicatum
statuens esse deleterium nec quavis Præpa-
ratione emendari ut intro, citra molestis-
simam Noxam possit assumi.

De essentiis Chymicis præsertim ex An-
timonio, & similibus Mineralibus veneno-
sis vanæ occurrunt jactationes sæpe. *Vul.*
Libat. Tract. de Ignis natur. 35. de Arcan.
Quercet. ex Antimon. Vid. tr. op. p. 71.

Of Mercury.

Mercurius dulcis dicitur draco Mitigatus. Vid. Schrod. l. 3. c. 15. p. 406. Duo dracones querectani sunt Argentum vivum, & regulus Antimonii, vid. Libav. Apoc. Hermet. par. prior. c. 2.

Mercury in some cases (if well prepar'd) is a Medicine that we are oblig'd to make use of, but in every light cutaneous Eruption, or for Worms in Children, &c. before we have try'd, Rhub. Manna, and other safer Medicines, I can by no means comply with this general Custom.

I can produce some Children, that by frequent taking of Mercurial purges in the a-fore-

forementioned Cases, are so emaciated and beſtical, that they require ſome Years to reſtore 'em to their former ſtate; and ſome Hundreds that have been reſtor'd to perfect Health without one grain of Mercury. And I ſerv'd the Family of a Perſon of Quality that were Fifty or Sixty, and I believe ſometimes Seventy in Number; and in the ſpace of ten Years, gave not one grain of Mercury on any Occaſion, and in that time not one of the Family dy'd; and this is certain, who ever has made Mercurial purges familiar, all other ſorts ſignifie no more than ſmall Ale to a Man that has accuſtom'd himſelf to Brandy. Or as an Antifcorbutick, not purging; or in Venereal Caſes; or outwardly to oint with Mercurial Ointments is unſafe; of the laſt read Willis's Pharm Ration, p. 193.

The monſtrous ſtrumous Tumours on the Throats of the poor People living on the Alps, for ſome Hundred of Miles as we paſs, eſpecially in Styria and Carintha, occaſion'd by Mercurial Waters, would put a little check to thoſe who ſeem to be in love with Mercurial Medicines, though I muſt confeſs there's a mighty difference between Things prepar'd, and unprepar'd. They that can drink Wine and no Water, are not affected with theſe preternatural ſwellings; beſides

besides these swellings, a very great number are either Blind or Foolish, or look with a different aspect from the rest of Mankind; and though some have believ'd the cause of the aforementioned to arise from the Snow, yet there is more probability of the contrary. I observ'd, not only those that drank Wine, but they that liv'd on the South side the Mountains, or could have the influence of the Sun more strongly, were almost, and very often altogether freed from these Tumours, which serves to shew the power of the Sun in correcting the Crudities, and poysonous Qualities of Water; also of expelling when receiv'd. Qui frigida loca inhabitant sunt capitones, obeso Corpore labris tumidis, buccis protuberantibus, &c. Quædam regiones coactæ brevitatis Homines producunt, quædam longos, & elatos quædam gutturosos & strumis deformatos, &c. Vid. Bagl. Prax. Med. p. 149.

Strumoi in Hungaria non reperiuntur nisi circa montanas Civitates, ubi auri sunt fodinæ, propter aquas Mercuriales, & effluvia Mineralium, Vid. Philosoph. Transact. 1705. ad. 1700. Vol. 3. p. 608.

Accedit potus aquarum crudarum, & nivalium: Quâ de causa, qui Carinthiam, & Styriam, & alia ibidem loca Alpes versus incolunt, plerique strumis in gutture labo-

62 Of Mercury.

laborant. *vid. Lang. lib. 1. Epist. Med. 43. & lib. 3. Epist. 4. in Hydrargyrum, seu aquas ex montibus metallorum feracibus scaturientes, & Mercurium in se continentes Causam hujus rei refert. Vid. Munnick de Strumis, p. 137. plur de mercur. & Arsenic. vid. Mead. de Venenis.*

Marcasite.

Marcasita est materia immatura Arsenicali substantia impregnata, atque hac ratione validum venenum, *vid. Etmull. & Boyles merito igitur Medicamenta Chymica ad internos usus, quæ hodierni Artifices à Marcasita promittunt, pro suspectis habenda cum D. Ludovic. 1 Phar. p. 753.*

As to Coral, though it be reckon'd amongst Stones and Minerals, yet I think it ought to be accounted a Vegetable, because it grows by Moisture, and is soluble.

Croc. Martis.

In Dysentery's is thought a dangerous Medicine by Senner. Lib. 3. p. 466. An Chalybis usus in Dysenteria conveniat? Non enim adstringit, ut falso existimant sed turbat alvum, &c. 468. & hoc monendum Chalybem, & ferrum, & Medicamenta ex iis parata, &c. quia omnia metalla naturam corpori nostro adversam obtinent, omnino dosim certam in iis exhibendis diligenter observandam, quæ si transcendatur, &c. Venenum evadit.

Morbus

Morbis Veneticus : Or, a Distemper of the Eyes.

VENICE is one of the most pleasant Places in the World, but every Place has some inconveniency; for although the Inhabitants by long experience, have found out the best methods to preserve themselves from the extream heat of the Sun, by living very much in a hot Season on Frogs, Snails, Chickens, Mallows, cold Seed, Emulsions, Rain-water, Almond Milk, Lemons, &c. to lubricate and cool the Parts, and defend 'em from Inflammations; yet the reflection of the Sun on the Water, a Garlick diet, Venery, Wine, &c. has caus'd so many to be subject to Suffusions and Inflammations, and weakness of Eyes, that a 10th part of the Men (for the Women being of a colder Constitution, and keeping in the shade, and under Vails are not so) are affected with these Distempers; and very often before forty Years of Age. And of the thirty Noble Venetians that sat on my Lord Godolphin's cause, (I was

64 Morbus Veneticus, &c.

was in Court at that time) three or four of 'em were so affected with either Suffusion or Inflammation, that I could discern 'em so infirm to the further side of the Court.

Nimii splendores inter causas Morbificas doloris oculorum referuntur, a Galeno. l. 1. de Symp. c. 6.

At their Feasts, and Times when Alms were given to the Poor, not one in fifty came to receive 'em, but those that were blind.

Ophthalmia laborantes si quis Attentius adspiciat, & ipse Ophthalmia Corripitur; de quo illud Poetæ.

Dum spectant oculi læsos, læduntur & ipsi,
Multaque corporibus transitione nocent.

Vid. Sennert. Pract. lib. 4th.

De macie & Fascinatione p. 789.

Morbus

*Morbis Britannicus: Or,
a Cough.*

THEY that live in cold Countries, and especially near Water, have more distempers of the Lungs, than they that live in a warmer Climate, for from a cold aquatick Air, a Cough very often arises; and to confirm you in this, Visit the Churches near the Water in London, and those that stand at a distance, and in the same Hour you'll find three or four Persons to one in the former troubl'd with Coughs, more than in the latter; this is best observ'd about November, or a cold and wet Spring; and I have known many Persons affected with violent Coughs near the Water, which by no means could be remov'd, till they had new lodgings in a dryer part of the Town.

At Venice, at my Lord Manchester's publick Entry, when there were at least thirty Thousand Spectators; and at other times, as at the Ascension, or at any of their pub-

F

lick

66 Morbus Brittannicus :

lick Meetings, either at Churches, or Opera's, &c. in six Months time, I did not hear any body Cough: And in the coldest season in Winter, when it rain'd so long together, as to require Prayers in all Churches, Men and Women look'd of a pale, yellow, and were Cachectical to the last degree; in three Months I heard but seven Persons Cough, and they very little. Note, the ill habit before mention'd by the heat of the Sun, vanish'd away in a short time without Steel or other Medicine.

Varietas imprimis Nationum ex Varietate Clymatum, dependet. Vid. Etmull. cap. 10. de Pulmonum, & Respirationis usu. Thef. 8.

A Heetick Fever.

There are many degrees of Heeticks, and according to the nature of the first Cause are more or less dangerous; the cold and moisture seems to be the occasion of Coughs, yet there is an addition from other external Causes, as by Contagion; hence it is that not only Mankind, but other Animals have had Epidemical and Pestilential Coughs, and in Germany

Or, a Cough. 10 M 67

Germany it arises sometimes from fumes of Metals, &c.

There are Atrophies, which we call Febres Colliquativæ, when humours are overmuch attenuated, and have lost their natural glutinous Textures; hence Catarhs, Loosness, Nocturnal Sweats, &c.

And there is an Atrophy with an Inflammation of the Solids, in this the Blood and Humours are too thick and dry; hence arises heat of the whole Body, dryness, hoarsness, costiveness, &c. and this very often is caus'd by the reliques of burning Fevers.

Both these are infectious to young Persons, that are of a disposition to receive Infection, viz. thin Bodies, or hereditarily inclin'd.

The time of being first affected is in Autumn, and they most commonly die before hot Weather.

Autumnum tabidis noxium esse, Vid. Hippoc. 3. Aphor. 10. Æstate sicca, & Aquilonia, autumno pluvioso & australi vehementes capitis doloris in Hyemem, & tusses, & raucitates & gravidines, nonnullis etiam tabes expectandæ. Aph. 13.

A removing from a moist Air into a dry, as well as change of Diet, is necessary in an Atrophy with a Catarrh; as well as from a dry into a moist without.

68 Morbus Brittannicus :

Nevertheless Milk is necessary in both: Milk of Goats that feed on the Mountains, and Vegetables that grow there, as well as Birds, &c. (because as Galen says, *ficciori gaudent temperamento*) are most beneficial in the former. Siccus aer ad ulcera pulmonis sananda utilissimus est. *Vid. Sennert. de Pulm. ulcer. p. 308. Snail water, Oil of Almonds, and Asses Milk distill'd with Mallows, &c. are good in the latter.*

OF

Of Madnes and Melan- choly. *Ital. Maninconia.*

*Morbi perniciosiores pluresque
sunt Animi quam corporis.
Cicer.*

MAdnes and Melancholy, though they have an affinity to each other, yet they arise from two different Causes; the Spirits of the former are too Volatile, and their imagination is rais'd into such Elevations, that make 'em with fury attempt impossibilities. The latter acts with extream Timidity, and is loaded with Phlegmatick humours, and for want of the motion of the Spirits despairs of every Thing; The former is reliev'd by bleeding, the latter by corroborating Medicines discover but the cause of Madnes: and if it be not hereditary, it's very often easily cur'd. Hypochondriaci & Melancholici

Of Madness

qui naturâ sunt timidi, &c. Bayl. prax. Med. p. 130.

Si mania inveterata aut hæreditaria fuerit, aut morfu canis rapidi inferitur, ægre aut vix omnino sanatur. Vid. Willis de Anima Brutorum, part. 2. cap. 10.

Quicumque supra quadragesimum annum insani sunt, non admodum convalescunt. Vid. Hippocr. Sect. 7. Aph. 85.

Jocunda mulierum consuetudo est bona Medicina contra Melancholiam. Vid. Etmull. cap. 16. Thes. 6. Vid. infra.

De Hydrophobia, or a fear of Water, from the biting of a mad Dog, and other Animals. The want of applying a remedy immediately in this case, hath been the cause of several Persons death in this and the two last Years.

The Decoction in Pharm. Batean. I always us'd, as there directed with extraordinary good Success.

Lidano super hartmanum refert exemplum Hydrophobiæ, lethalis 13 Annos post morsum canis eveniens, sic interdum biennicum, & triennium, item ad plures Annos subinde solet latere in corpore Seminum istud malignum Hydrophobiæ. Vid. Etmull. p. 504. plura Vid. Hildan. Cent. 1. obs. 86. Mead de Venenis, &c.

Ita. imprimis Amor perditus, tristitia
vehemens, terrores panici, invidiæ, pu-
dor, cura, & studia immodica hunc af-
fectum crebro excitare solent, &c. Mo-
do est Anima, modo corpus seu potius
Sanguis, dicatur Melancholia aut anima-
lis, aut humoralis. Rursus illa juxta
quod variis potentiis imprimitur, nempe
aut voluntati Rationali, aut appetitui
sensitivo, concupiscibili, aut irascibili pri-
mo imprimitur, etiam prout circa res di-
versimodas, nempe aut Sacras aut huma-
nas, &c. Quarum præcipue, in curam
Medicam venire solitæ sunt Melancholia,
Religiosa, amorosa Zelotypa. *Vid. Wil-*
lis's Par. Pathologic. cap. 11. p. 171, 172.

The SMALL-POX and Cutaneous Distempers, with and without a FEVER.

THE Method Dr. Sydenham, and other Modern Physicians made use of, has prov'd more successful than the former; nevertheless, I believe the Small pox was never known more fatal than at this time; and some of our Profession have been ready to suspect an uncommon Malignity imported from Abroad, either by the Palatines or otherwise; but upon a stricter examination I believe they will be excus'd, not but that putrid Distempers for want of clean Linnen, and seasonable Dyet are made worse; and especially where two or three are confin'd. to one Room, or one Bed, as I too often have seen amongst the poorer sort of People.

There

The Small Pox, &c. 73

There is no Distemper in which Physicians run so great a risque of Difficulty and Reputation as the Small Pox; and because, by Nurses care without Medicines, more are recover'd then by Physicians with Medicines, All Advice is suppos'd useless.

Suppose an ordinary Person that has liv'd a temperate Life, supported with substantial solid Dyet, which has prepar'd him for daily Labour falls into the Small-Pox, and it proves the worst sort; the danger he lyes under is commonly Suffocation from vitiated Liquids, which very often by Nurses care, with common diluters, and inciding Dyet may be alter'd.

On the contrary, a Gentleman that has vitiated his Solids by an intemperate Life, destroy'd the tone of the Parts by unseasonable Eating, Drinking, and Sleeping, and other Debaucheries; the Liquids are of another Nature, very apt to be inflam'd, and when Salivation is requir'd, the common diluters will not promote it; and I am afraid Snuff, by its drying Quality has been also instrumental to make this Distemper worse, by stoping the Glands, and hindring Salivation; but above all, the cares of the World, and anxieties of Mind may be an occasion of bringing Phrenses in these sooner than in the former; for to lye down in sickness with no
other

74 The Small Pox, &c.

other disturbance than the Disease is a great advantage not only in this, but all other Distempers.

Certum est igitur, quod morbi ab animi curis, & sollicitudinibus producti difficulter cedere Medicamentis poterunt, &c.

Deducitur pariter quod Medici, qui animi pathemata in ægris peritè superare noverint, illi morbos vulgò habitos incurabiles feliciter eradicabunt.

Quod præ cæteris observamus in Rusticis, & Plebeis, quibus non ita gravis cum affectibus pugna quique dolorum, curarumque sensum quadam vitæ negligentia ab animo norunt dispellere. *Vid. Bagl. Prax. Med. 130, 136, 137.*

Another reason of Nurses success I take to be, that they commonly use but few Evacuations; for notwithstanding all that has been wrote or said to the contrary, I find a Vomit, or Bleeding, or Glysters, or Blisters, &c. after the eruption to be very often of ill consequence, and especially Blisters: For if in Surgery an inflam'd part is brought to a Gangrene and Mortification by sharp and tormenting unguents, &c. why may not it happen so here? And I have observ'd the same not only in this, but very often in other Acute Distempers, as Bagliv. Dissert. 2.

The Small Pox, &c. 75

p. 77. de usu & abusu Vesicantium delirantes ab usu Vesicantium plures mortuos quam sanatos vidimus.

A breathing Sweat in the beginning, and afterwards Diluters, as near to the custom of the Patients as can be made; and in extremity in all Cutaneous Distempers, either with or without a Fever, the true Salt of Vipers are the best Remedies.

Qui purgat in principio Variolarum, vel Diaphoretica exhibent Vehementiora, febrim adaugent, &c. *Bagl. Prax. Med. p. 62.*

Of Vegetation.

Vegetation is a natural Action which all living Bodies have; whatsoever is nourish'd and acts with intrinsick Power, and is augmented, is call'd Vegetable. And Th. Ch. Vol. 4. p. 158. And others say the same is in Metals, which I deny.

For every Augmentation is not Nutriti-
on, but may be Hetrogenous without Action.

Phytice, Φυτικῇ, vocatur anima Vege-
tativa, & quæ cum brutis nobis commu-
nis est. Vid. C. Hofm. Com. in Gal. de
U. P. N. 1144.

Phytologia, Φυτολογία Schrodero di-
citur pars pharmacologiae, quæ agit de
Vegetabilibus, & Plantis, lib. 4. in Prin-
cip. Φυτόν enim Plantam significat.

In hac Significatione describuntur a
Dorn. Rul. & Johns Vegetabilia; quod
sint Vividantia radicem in terrâ defixam
habentia, truncum, & ramos in Aere, ut
sunt Herbæ, Plantæ, & Arbores.

Of Vegetation. 77

I have said in another Place, that inanimate Beings are produc'd from matter of the same Nature; I mean Fragments, not vital Seed, & *Fragmina calculi dicuntur sabulum, & granula. Vid. larg. N. 152. Lex. Rhod. & de Fragilitate metallorum. Vid. Jacob le mort. Metallurg. contr. p. m. 271.*

If by Humidity, in which may be the essential Parts of Vegetables, or from the Air by Accident, a Fermentation is made in an inanimate Vessel, by the closeness of its Substance it may seem to be a part of it, but is not so, but Hetrogenous.

FINIS.



